

OXFORD OBSERVER.

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BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

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THE REFLECTOR.

Tekel, thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.—Dante, v. 27.

How often do we hear the question asked, "Is he a pious man?" Many men who observe certain formal outward appearances, are called *pious*; they substitute these appearances, in place of the important duties of humanity and mercy. They flatter themselves with the hope of obtaining the friendship of their Creator, though they neglect the true principles of piety which regenerate the heart, such as love, peace, goodness, meekness, charity, and benevolence; they assume a hypocritical sanctity, to cover a superstitious and corrupted mind; they think to make up in the number of their prayers, for their deficiency of charitable deeds; for their deficiency in practice, in sound belief; and by the parade of this external worship, without justice or virtue, to appease the Almighty, and to increase his glory by insignificant praises! Vain and impious man!—"Sooner mightest thou increase the splendor of the sun by a lighted taper, or add to the thunder by thy voice." Does true piety consist in feigning these appearances of Godliness, while the heart is hardened to the cries of the poor and needy, the widow oppressed, and the helpless orphan cast upon the world? Does piety consist merely in attendance on public worship, without the feeling of devotion? In many long prayers without charity or benevolence? Does piety consist in assuming a rigid austerity of manners, in censuring the innocent amusements of the world, and a sacrifice of every enjoyment, as a cloak to secret indulgence in covetousness, insolence and oppression? Does it consist in an enthusiastic zeal for religion, without justice or mercy to mankind? NO; as soon will bitter waters flow from a sweet fountain, as these effects be produced by genuine piety. I would suggest to these pious souls the admonition of Solomon: "Be not righteous overmuch; neither make thyself overwise. Why wouldst thou destroy thyself?"

If we aspire to resemble Him whose tender mercies are over all his works, we must cultivate the heavenly virtues of love, justice, mercy, temperance, patience, forbearance and benevolence.

In order to contribute to the general welfare of the whole human family, we must practice whatsoever things are pure, lovely, honest, and of good report. He that saith he loves God must love his brother also. We must cease to do evil, learn to do well, seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, assist the fatherless, plead for the widow, then draw nigh to God, and we shall have joy; call upon him in the day of trouble, and he will answer us.

RAPIDITY OF TIME.

Swiftly glide our years—they follow each other like the waves of the ocean. Memory calls up the persons we once knew, the scenes in which we were once actors; they appear before the mind like the phantoms of a night vision. Behold the boy, rejoicing in the gaiety of his suit; the wheels of time cannot move too rapidly for him—the light of hope dances in his eye—the smiles of expectation play upon his lip—he looks forward to long years of joy to come—his spirit burns within him when he hears of great men and mighty deeds—he wants to be a man—he longs to mount the hill of ambition, to tread the path of honor, to hear the shouts of applause. Look at him again—he is now in the meridian of life—care has stamped its wrinkles upon his brow—disappointment has dimmed the lustre of his eye—sorrow has thrown its gloom upon his countenance—he looks back upon the waking dreams of his youth, and sighs for their futurity—each revolving year seems to diminish something from his little stock of happiness, and he discovers that the season of youth, when the pulse of anticipation beats high, is the only season of enjoyment. Who is he of the aged looks? His form is bent and totters—his foot steps more rapidly towards the tomb—he looks back upon the past—his days appear to have been few, and he confesses that they were evil—the magnificence of the great is to him vanity—the hilarity of youth, folly—he considers how soon death must overshadow the one, and disappointment the other—the world presents little to attract and nothing to delight him—still, however, he would linger in it—still he would lengthen out his days, though of "beauty's bloom," of "fancy's flash," of "music's breath," he is forced to exclaim, "I have no pleasure in them." A few years of infirmity, inanity and pain, must consign him to ideocy or the grave—yet this was the gay, the generous, the high-souled boy, who beheld his ascending path of life strewn with flowers and without a thorn. Such is human life—but such cannot be the ultimate destinies of man.

MISCELLANY.

STAGE COACH ACQUAINTANCE.

"Wake dear remembrances, love's friendship wake."

Seven years ago—I remember the day as perfectly as if it had been but yesterday—it was just such a mild, cloudless day in October; a gentle south wind was wafting gracefully to the earth the yellow leaves from the trees, they had so lately adorned with their beautiful green and every thing around wore that tranquil air of autumnal sadness which at once characterizes and endears the "Indian summer," that I left a small quiet village on the banks of the smooth flowing Potomac, in the stage for the north. I love, or used to love, the post-coach dearly; in it I felt at home; to me it was the world, and the "exits and entrances" were scarcely more noticed or regarded, than they are on the busy stage of life. My situation was such, that my migratory inclinations were largely gratified. The numerous ramifications of an extensive mercantile concern, made considerable travelling necessary; and a partner, who had a charming wife and two fine children to enchain him to his sweet home, readily left to me the department of business that I chose.

From one of the eastern cities I had visited New York; and in the course of three weeks after sailing from that city, had landed at Charleston, transacted some important business in Carolina and Virginia, and found myself on the way home by the way of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

When the coach drove up to the door of the tavern, I perceived that my only travelling companion was a gentleman of rather forbidding aspect, tall and grave, with a pair of piercing eyes which gleamed under the deep set arches of a high and commanding forehead. I entered, and after a few remarks calculated elicit conversation, finding him to be rather taciturn, I discontinued my efforts at conversation, and gratified myself in viewing the beautiful scenery which is found on the upper part of that noble river. Suddenly the coach stopped at a neat white mansion, embowered in locust and elm, with beautiful gardens whose green slopes extended to the river, the waters of which seen through the deep avenues, glitter in the morning like pure silver, the whole forming one of the most charming residences I have ever seen. The driver blew his bugle, and immediately a young gentleman with a lady on one arm, and leading a little girl with the other hand, was seen advancing towards us, and in a moment were by the side of the vehicle. The driver let down the steps, and the young gentleman handed the lady and girl into the carriage; and I was somewhat disappointed when I found that he was not to be one of our number, as his noble and frank carriage, and behaviour, had prepossessed me in his favor.

Adieu, my dear Caroline, said he as he kissed the hand of the lady, and you Mary, continued he, addressing the little girl, you will not forget your brother George.

Oh no, I can never forget him, was the reply, as she threw her arms around his neck.

The driver put up the step, a farewell was heard from the lips of the gentleman and lady, and the coach drove onward at a rapid rate.

The lady was veiled, and in a deep mourning dress, so that I was able, from the glance I cast at her on her entrance, to learn little or nothing respecting her age and appearance. The gentleman was evidently acquainted with the new inmates, and he welcomed them with an earnestness, and even kindness, which I did not imagine belonged to his character.

The little girl was all life, animation, and happiness. She was in truth a fascinating, sweet creature, with a mind as unsullied, and spotless as the snowy robe which wrapped her tender and delicate limbs. Every thing was new and attractive; and her lively prattle, with an occasional reply from the gentleman to some of her numerous questions, alone broke the silence that pervaded the carriage, until we had passed over a distance of several miles. Taking it for granted, that the lady was the wife of the gentleman who had accompanied her to the coach, and that the beautiful prattler was their daughter, I thought no more on the circumstance, and contented myself with catching new views of the magnificent scenery and ever changing prospects which were afforded by the line of the Blue Mountains, which stretched in the far and dim west. As we reached the top of an eminence that commanded a full view of the valley of the Potomac and the country over which we had travelled, I was roused from my delightful reverie by the gentleman's remarking to his veiled companion.

"Caroline, this is the spot which I mentioned to you the other day, as the

place whence you were to take the last look of our beautiful valley."

"It is indeed! and have we travelled so far?" answered the lady in a gentle, sweet tone.

There was something in the silver accents of her voice that caught my ear, and drew my attention to her, as the gentleman raised the blind to give a fairer view, but when once my eyes rested on her unrivalled countenance, I felt not a wish to withdraw them for another object. I have seen features that might have been called more beautiful, if strict regularity in their arrangement alone constitutes beauty; but never have I seen dark hair parted over a whiter or smoother forehead, never have I seen an eye that had more of beauty, imagination in its dark depths, never have I seen a neck and bosom more snowy or bewitching, or a form more exquisitely proportioned. And she too was young, scarcely blushing sixteen, and I had pictured her as a wife, and the mother of the playful sylph which I had been admiring, and with such a lovely creature near me I had been sadly pondering on the lack of company I was doomed to undergo, in my passage to Baltimore. Still I caught myself casting a glance at the gentleman, to solve a question which in spite of myself, I found I was asking, and that was—Can that young and lovely creature be his wife? "Fool that I am to think of such a thing," was my reply; "it is impossible—crabbed winter and joyous smiling spring are not so widely separated."

My musing was interrupted at that moment by the little girl, who came flying to me, and caught me by the hand,—"O dear sir, do come with me, and see the handsome white house, and the red mill, and the locust trees, and the bright river that shines in the sun, away where my dear papa used to live, O come and see how beautiful it is, and sister Caroline says we are going where we may never see it again."

So saying, she drew me, not unwilling, from the seat I occupied to the place where the young lady sat, intently gazing on the distant scene which her little sister had so correctly described.

Mary, you should have recollected that this gentleman is a stranger to us, and cannot feel so deeply interested in that little valley as we do, said the young lady as she parted some of the curls that clustered from under a light bonnet, and kissed the forehead of her playful sister.

He may be a stranger to us, but I know he loves to look at beautiful objects, for he has been looking at the Blue Mountains, and I wanted to go and look at them with him; for you have often told me, sister, that they were one of the finest sights in the world, was the reply of the animated Mary.

I cannot be uninterested in any thing which so highly interests my young friend, said I, as I took my seat, so as to have a view of the object she had pointed out.

You will pardon my sister for her enthusiasm, said the young lady, she is now travelling for the first time, and the fine scenery she has viewed to-day has all the charming freshness of novelty to her.

The pleasure she feels in viewing the fine landscape before, needs no apology, was my reply, and the person who could view with emotion that range of mountains, and the valley it encloses, would be in my opinion destitute of some of the most ennobling principles of our nature.

My dear girls, you must use all diligence in your farewell view, said the gentleman, who had taken his place in the opposite corner of the coach, we are now on the crest of the eminence, a minute more and it will be out of sight. The sisters said nothing, but gazed with absorbing interest for a moment, and I saw a tear trembling beneath the long silken lashes of Caroline's eye—it is gone—it has disappeared—sweet home of my youth—perhaps forever! were the words which, accompanied with a deep sigh, gave vent to the deep feelings which were struggling in the bosom of the interesting girl.

And George, brother George, shall we never see him again? inquired Mary, as she continued to look in the direction of the home they had so lately left, then turning with the swiftness of thought, without waiting for a reply to her question, she threw herself into my arms, and raising her tearful blue eyes to mine said,—"You will be my brother George, I know you will;—and I will be your sister Mary."

Would to heaven you were my sister; and you shall be my sister, was my reply, as I kissed the cheek which in her happy fearlessness she had pressed close to mine.

If there is an object on earth on which I look with unmingled admiration—if there is one on which angels might love to look, with complacency, it is on a little girl, eight or ten years of age. They

are the rose buds of creation—the bright stars, whose cloudless sparkling is gradually blended and lost in the more brilliant and sometimes painful light of day. So innocent and happy—so mild and lovely—possessed of that innate modesty which forms the sweetest charms of woman, unmingled with any of that prudery, or affectation which the fair so often assume in their more mature years, every action so full of that witching fondness which, when combined with spotless purity of heart, is so irresistibly fascinating; and a countenance in which the movements of the young heart may be read without disguise; and an eye beaming with all the vivacity and light-heartedness of happy childhood, unite to render them unmatched, in my estimation, by any part of God's creation. I believe I must have thrown unconsciously part of the earnestness of my feelings into my words, for as I replied to Mary I raised my eyes and met those of Caroline, a blush, rich and deep, mantled her expressive countenance.

At this moment we were both relieved from a sensible feeling of embarrassment by the old gentleman, who addressing me said, perhaps I ought to apologise for not having made you acquainted with our fair travellers before, it may not now be too late; and Mr. Thompson, I have the pleasure of making you acquainted with two pieces of mine, Caroline and Mary Crawford.

This trifling explanation of names and relative situation, put us at once on the most familiar footing, and before we reached our place to dine, we no longer felt like strangers, but rather old acquaintances. As the reserve of my fair friend began to vanish, I lost my admiration of the beautiful person of my companion in the profound and engrossing respect which her conversational powers and the varied extent of her intellectual resources inspired. There was nothing of the affectation of learning—nothing of the pedant—not a particle of blue-stockings in her conversation; but so easy so effortless, was the manner in which she disclosed the riches of her mind, that it was evident it was the overflowing of an intellect, cultivated and pure.

Mary—I love to speak that name—it was always the sweetest of names to me and I never speak it without combining with it ideas of softness, purity and love, that charming creature was all happiness and gaiety, and that, as well as her animated and unreserved freedom, presented a powerful contrast to the somewhat saddened air, as well as maiden coyness and womanish reserve of her sister.

We arrived at Baltimore the same evening, and it was the intention of Mr. Crawford to travel leisurely, we spent one or two days in the city, when the inquisitive Mary saw much to interest, and admire. Mr. Crawford was a gentleman of about sixty, of well cultivated mind, but to appearance of a morose and irritable disposition. Towards his fair nieces however, he was one of the quietest of men; not an impatient or harsh word escaped him, and he enjoyed with the pleasures of a parent, the happiness of his frolicsome and favorite Mary. From him I learned that his brother, the father of the two girls had died several years before, that they lived with their brother George, and their mother, until she too had been removed by death from them. "She was a noble creature," said Mr. Crawford, and a tear moistened his eye as he spoke of her, and the beautiful orphan. The shock which Caroline received from her mother's death pressed so deeply on her feelings, that a journey to the North was advised by her father; and with Mary, under the protecting care of their uncle, they were on their way to some of the northern cities.

In our journey from Baltimore to New York there was nothing remarkable; but I found that my heart, which from long exposure I had supposed had become invulnerable, and thoroughly steeled to the charms of woman, was no longer invincible, and that an emotion, as sweet as it was new and engrossing, had taken possession of my bosom. But was my wish reciprocated?—did the lovely Caroline indulge a wish that I might enjoy a part of the happiness that I invoked from Heaven for her?—these were questions I often asked myself, but was unable to answer to my own satisfaction.

Had I mistaken the gentle pressure of her hand?—had I misunderstood the heaving, the tumultuous heaving, of her young bosom, when I once, in a half laughing, half serious manner, ventured to hint how dear she was to me?—was it maiden delicacy, or was it love, that covered her face with blushes, when one day as we were sitting on the sofa, the lively Mary came flying into the room, and running to her sister, flung her arms around her neck, and looking archly in her face, said, "Don't you love my new brother almost as well as you do George?" and without waiting for a reply, kissed her, and threw herself into my arms.

At New-York we were to separate, I to proceed to the eastward, on my way

home, and then to continue their journey to Albany. The earnest request of Mr. Crawford to accompany them as far as the latter place, accompanied by a meaning glance from the speaking eye of Caroline, deciding me at once in favor of continuing with them; and when at Albany, the same reasoning I had hitherto employed, kept me from leaving them. I had not seen the springs in several years—was the argument that carried me thither with my travelling companions; and with them I returned to Troy, where they were to remain through the winter, and where Mary was to attend the excellent school for young ladies, then, as now, under the superintendence of Mrs. Willard.

My utmost ingenuity could no longer frame a sufficient excuse for delaying my return, but my fate was not decided. The next day was fixed for my departure. Could I leave Caroline without a confirmation of my hopes, or my fears?—it was impossible. That evening we were sitting near each other on a sofa, Caroline intently at work on some muslin; and I—I hardly remember what I was doing; but I was so near her, that ere I was aware, her white hand was pressed in mine, "Caroline," said I, "I must leave you to-morrow, it is necessary that I should return to the east."

So soon! was the reply of the lovely girl, with an accent which showed she had hardly deemed a separation possible, and the lace on which her delicate fingers had been employed, dropped upon her knee.

Caroline, it must be so, and it remains with you to say whether we ever meet again.

Her hand trembled—the dark crape that veiled her whiteness, showed the fluttering of her pure bosom; but she was silent.

You cannot be insensible, I continued of the interest I feel for your happiness, or the deep impression you have made on my heart. I would willingly hope the hours we have spent together have not been altogether unpleasant to you, to me they have been a source of the purest delight.

Whatever may be my fate hereafter, they will never be forgotten, was the reply of the lovely girl.

May I indulge a hope that you will not forget me—that will even breathe a wish for my happiness when I am far away?

It is impossible you can doubt it? she replied; and her dark eye met mine with an expression more eloquent than words.

But why attempt the description of that evening? to those who have loved a being worthy of all their affections, and found a bosom filled with an emotion, deep and pure as their own, description must be useless; for the overflowing bliss of such an hour of certainty, will never be forgotten; and to those who have never loved, it would be useless, for it would be unintelligible and unmeaning. It is sufficient to say, that before it passed away our mutual, our unchangeable vows of love, were pledged before high heaven—I had pressed the lovely Caroline to my bosom—and the tear which excess of human happiness had caused to flow, I had kissed away forever. The next year Caroline visited the Springs again, but not alone—she was then the wife of a man who entirely loved her.

Seven years have passed away, and Caroline is still the faithful and affectionate creature she was when kind heaven first threw her in my way; a little more matronly, perhaps, but not the less fascinating and lovely. It is true, as a poet has so sweetly sung,

"They sin who say that love can die;—
Its holy flame forever burneth;
From heaven it came, to heaven returneth;
To oft on earth, a troubled guest,
At times deceived, at times oppress;
It here is tried and purified,
Then bath in heaven its perfect rest;
It sooths here with toil and care,
But the harvest-time of love is there."

But hark! I hear her light foot on the stair; and the sweet tones of a mother's voice, mingling with the lively prattle of a little girl, who if not as old as was the young Mary Crawford when in the stage coach I first became acquainted with her, is at least as lovely and fascinating as her beautiful relative, from whom she has derived her name,—and my pen is willingly thrown aside to welcome one who is never met without a thrill of that same emotion which pervaded me when the veil was thrown aside, and I met the first glance of the dark, eloquent, and heavenly eye of Caroline Crawford.—
PORT FOLIO. W. G.

The timid and weak, are the most revengeful and implacable.

The Church is out of temper, when Charity is cold and Zeal hot.

Many that are wits in jest, are fools in earnest.

He that swells in prosperity will shrink in adversity.

Dissipation leaves truth in the middle and the parties at both ends.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ships Mary Lord, from London, and Silas Richards, from Liverpool, the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser has received files of English papers, to the 27th of September, confirming the important intelligence of PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

This intelligence was received in London on the evening of September 20th, by the arrival of Mr. Whitshed, attached to the English Legation at Berlin, with despatches from Sir R. Gordon, dated Constantinople, Aug. 24, and from Mr. Seymour at Berlin, of September 13th. The Courier, of September 21st, gives the following as the substance so far as it has transpired, of the intelligence from the Turkish capital, which had reached Berlin, at the date of Mr. Whitshed's departure:—*Salem Gazette.*

"In consequence of an earnest representation of the Reis Effendi, on the 23d Aug. the British and French Ambassadors, and General Mulling, concerted together as to the means of averting the calamities which might be apprehended from the appearance of the Russian army before Constantinople. They had accordingly a conference with the Reis Effendi early on the 24th at which were present also the Plenipotentiaries of the Porte, Sadeh Effendi, the Minister of Finance, and Cadie Bey, appointed to treat with the Russians.

"The conference ended in the fullest latitude being given to the Plenipotentiaries to treat respecting the indemnities to be conceded to Russia for the expenses of the war; and in the mission of M. de Kuster, the confidential Secretary of General Mulling, to accompany the Turkish Plenipotentiaries to the headquarters of General Diebitsch, with a joint representation of the Ambassadors to the Russian General, pledging themselves for the pacific disposition of the Sultan, and urging the necessity of an immediate suspension of hostilities.

"The Plenipotentiaries and M. de Kuster reached Adrianople on the 27th of August; and on the 23th, General Diebitsch gave orders for a cessation of hostilities on the whole line of the Russian operations. The preliminaries of peace had not been signed; but both parties were perfectly satisfied with the disposition manifested on either side, and little doubt was entertained that the terms would be settled in a few days."

The Hamburg papers, of the 18th September, give, as the most important rumor which followed the arrival of the Courier in Berlin, that the preliminaries of the peace had been definitively concluded, upon the following basis:

"1. Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria to be placed under the sovereignty and protection of Turkey.

"2. The provisional emancipation of Greece to be recognized, and its territory to be enlarged.

"3. Several fortresses on the Black Sea, taken by Count Paskewitch, are to be ceded.

"4. The free navigation between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean is to be secured by the demolition of several of the fortresses on the Bosphorus.

"5. A pecuniary indemnity of several hundreds of millions of rubles is to be paid to Russia, in consideration of the expenses of the war; and as the Sultan declares his incapacity to comply with this demand at present, security for the future payment is to be given."

Hamburg Reporter, Sept. 18.

The Atlas, which is the latest paper that has been received, states positively, that—

"The basis of the settlement is the treaty of Ackerman; and the Emperor, determined to make no exorbitant demands upon the nearly exhausted resources of Turkey, has merely required an indemnity for the expenses of the war, into which he was originally plunged by what now appears to have been the obstinacy of the Ottoman. 4000 Cossacks accompanied the Turkish plenipotentiary bearing the instrument of peace, signed by Count Diebitsch on behalf of his royal master, back to the city of the Seven Towers: and it is said that they were despatched with the double view of at once confirming the tidings and protecting the representative of the Sultan from the blind violence of the Mahomedan rabble, who, living like other rabble, upon convulsions, might be disposed to murmur at the restoration of social security."

It is quite probable that the preceding rumors embrace the leading outlines of the terms of peace, because they correspond, in the main, with the conditions which Russia laid down at the commencement of hostilities. In the manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia on that occasion, it is declared—

"That he will not sheath the sword till the Treaties of Khandjeh, Jassy, Bucharest, and Akerman, and the Commercial Treaty of 1783 are punctually fulfilled; till the inviolability of the Russian flag is recognized and personal safety secured to all Russian subjects wherever they may be; till the trade of the Black Sea is declared free, and the Bosphorus open to all nations; till the independence of Greece is recognized on the basis of the treaty of London;

till amnesty is granted to the inhabitants of Serbia, and Moldavia and Wallachia placed under the protection of Russia, and till an indemnity is given for the losses sustained by Russian subjects."

As it regards the independence of Greece, it is very likely that the obstinacy of the Sultan may have induced the Conqueror to make his terms still more rigid, than were exacted by the Treaty of London, therefore the Hamburg article may be true upon this point.

From all the accounts, it is clear that at the supposed date of the truce, Gen. Roth having occupied Rodosto, and sent a division farther to take possession of Enos, the Russians were therefore established on the coast of the Gulf of Enos, communicating with the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, and on that of the sea of Marmora, within fifty miles of Constantinople; whilst, in the Black Sea, Admiral Craig, as it will be seen by an account from the Prussian State Gazette given below, had taken Ineada, the last port of any importance before approaching the entrance to the Bosphorus. At the time, therefore, that the march of the Russians was arrested by the armistice, the advance against Constantinople was taking place at once upon three lines—one under General Diebitsch, in person on the straight road from Adrianople; another under General Roth, from Rodosto, along the sea of Marmora, probably joined by the fleet of Admiral Ricord; and the third under Admiral Greig, along the Coast of the Black Sea, and down the Bosphorus.

IRELAND.

The Freeman's Journal states that a letter has been received from Mr. O'Connell, in which he states that, immediately after his arrival in Dublin, he intends to propose the plan of a society whose object shall be the repeal of the Union.

The weavers, to the number of 6000, had assembled at Badworth, and paraded the neighborhood, to prevent the weavers from working. Various depredations are reported to have been committed by them.

A meeting has been held at Cork, at the head of which the Earl of Mountcashel presided, which is likely to cause a strong sensation in England, as well as Ireland. The individuals composing the meeting, were all churchmen and Tories; the object of the meeting was an extensive reform of the abuses in the Church establishment of the United Kingdom.

REFORM.—Gov. Giles is a prominent member of the Jackson party. A recent number of his "Retrospects" now in course of publication in the Richmond Enquirer, a reform paper, contains a labored argument to prove that the interest of the Southern States would be promoted by a separation from the North—In other words, a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION! What next?

Balt. Patriot.

"EAST ROOM."—During the late Presidential contest, a letter appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, indignantly censuring the extravagance with which the east Room in the President's house was furnished. Such splendor was not to be tolerated in a republican land; and it furnished a sufficient reason for hurling Mr. Adams from the Presidency. The truth was the room was over-furnished at all. The Enquirer was called upon in vain for the author of the falsehood; but strong suspicions rest on Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. The room is now to be furnished; and the Boston Palladium says, "Its splendor will, as we judge from the preparations already made, realize the vision of Senator Benton, who two years ago saw in its white washed walls, uncovered floor, and bottomless chairs, a sight gorgeous to behold." Thus the present administration go on, surpassing their predecessors in every error with which the latter were charged by the then opposition and present administration party. Some months hence the Enquirer will do well to republish the East Room letter.

It is but a few weeks since this same Enquirer published an extract from a letter lauding Jackson, &c. as the production of the venerable Carroll. But the Baltimore papers detected the blunder; and the Enquirer was forced to acknowledge the letter was from a grandson of the patriot of Carrollton.—*Adv.*

SINGULAR.—In the year 1825, Joseph Bunham was committed to the Vermont State Prison for rape—and soon after to all appearance died, was laid out in the usual manner, placed in a coffin, and delivered to his friends for interment, in Woodstock. It is now suspected that his death was only a feint to elude the confinement of the prison, and that some of his friends, &c. were accessory to his escape. This is denied by the Republican and supported by the Observer. Affidavits are published in the latter paper which go to show that the deponent has since seen Bunham alive and well in the city of New York, under an assumed name, and conversed with him. This is altogether a very singular business, and we understand the Legislature have appointed a committee to investigate the case and make report.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

COUNTY TREASURER.

At a Court of Sessions holden last week in this County, the votes for County Treasurer, on examination were found to be as follows, viz.

Whole number legally returned, 3157
Henry Rust, Esq. had 1835
Alanson Mellen, Esq. had 1312
Scattering, 10

Henry Rust, Esq. was accordingly declared to be duly elected. The votes from Buckfield not being properly certified were rejected. They were for Rust 33—Mellen 100, and would not have effected the election. Had these votes been counted, Capt. Rust would still have been elected by a large majority.

During the Session of the Legislature, last winter, Mr. Hutton was nominated by a majority of that body, as a candidate for Governor; and was then recommended to the People of this State, as a man of integrity, of virtue and unwavering republicanism. Since that time his character has been invidiously attacked and shamefully abused. Every effort has been made to prevent his election. Much time was spent in trying to induce the people to believe that he was every thing but a good man—a man against whose moral character, before the appearance of the vile 'Expositor,' ought not to have been said. Even the witnesses who had testified against him, have been heard to declare that, 'they never knew nothing on earth against him.' At length a Convention was convened at Augusta, for the express purpose of nominating another candidate, in opposition to Mr. Hutton. Almost every town in the State was represented at that convention. Ex-Sheriffs, Ex-Councillors, and a great number of disappointed office seekers were present.

At this meeting Judge Smith, who had previously pledged himself to adopt Jackson measures, was nominated. He was then recommended to the people, as the most capable and most suitable man to fill the gubernatorial chair. 'It was the trick of these folks to misrepresent Judge Smith to Jackson men as the Jackson candidate, and to those with whom Jacksonism did not so well relish—they denied it, and declared that he was an Adams man.' During the pendency of the election 'Expositor' made his appearance in the Maine Patriot, at Augusta, and was forthwith copied into all the Jackson papers in the State. Afterwards 'depositions' were taken and laid before the people, all to effect a defeat of the republicans and their candidate; but we honestly believe that Mr. Hutton has been elected by the people. If he has not, we are pretty sure he will be by the Legislature next winter—time will show.—'A good deal was effected by representing Mr. Hutton to be a Universalist, but those went about making these representations, when they met a Universalist were just as ready to pronounce Mr. H. Orthodox, of the strictest sect. One Deputy Sheriff boasted that he had gained votes for Mr. S. by swearing he was a deacon of the Methodist Church.'

By such gross misrepresentations of the truth the Jacksonites have succeeded in effecting what they call an 'overwhelming defeat' of the Republicans. The charges brought against Mr. Hutton's moral character are regarded as entirely without foundation & unworthy of belief, his 'moral character stands on a foundation which Expositor, and all his associates, have been unable to shake.' That Mr. H. has been for several years poor, and that he has not always been able to satisfy his engagements with a punctuality that was to be desired, is evident. The charge also, that he has wronged his clients or creditors, is equally unfounded. 'It is equally untrue that any client of his ever failed to receive ultimately, the most entire satisfaction both in principal and interest—or that he has ever delayed the payment of a debt beyond the time when it has been placed in his power to discharge it.' Beyond this nothing has been proved, and it is believed nothing can be proved.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR FOR 1830.

We have received a copy of the Souvenir—it is published in Philadelphia by Carey, Lea, & Carey. This is the fifth of these beautiful annuals, and is superior to any we have ever seen. The paper is beautiful—the typographical execution and the binding is excellent. It is embellished by twelve engravings. The Frontispiece—'The Wife'—engraved by Durand from a picture by S. F. B. Morse. The second embellishment—The Village School in an Uproar—engraved by Ellis from a picture by Renter, is admirable. The little urchins are turning the school room topsy-turvy—one sits perched in his master's chair, decorated with the gown, cap and spectacles of the pedagogue, whom he is imitating in great glee—at the same time another urchin is mounted upon the back of the chair emptying the contents of an inkstand upon his head—another is marking out the profile of the master on the wall—another is riding horseback, on a bench, with whip in hand—another is in the act of upsetting a seat, and throwing two of his companions sprawling upon the floor, and at the door, unobserved by all, except one of the little rogues, stands the grim looking master with a rod in his hand, and a grin of anticipated vengeance on his countenance. The whole picture is a true representation of reality—the other engravings are—The Cottage; the Gypsy party; the three Sisters; the Cottage Door; the Parting hour; the Bandit; the Portrait; the Fisher Boy; Reconciliation, and the Temple of Eginia. The contributors to this No. of the Souvenir, are: F. Leavelle—Miss Sedgwick—Wetmore—Moses—Stebbins—Mellen—Paullding—Willis—Mrs. Hale—Mrs. Embury—Mrs. Sigourney, and

several others well known. We shall endeavor to make some extracts from it.

NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIST AND INVESTIGATOR.

We are pleased to notice the publication of the Philanthropist and Investigator is resumed. This establishment is now connected with that of the Genius of Temperance, lately published in Gardiner in this State. We sincerely hope that the friends of Temperance in Maine will not neglect so able an advocate of the cause. This paper is now published in Boston, weekly, at the low price of \$2.50 per annum, in advance; and, besides its devotion to the Temperance cause, furnishes a very faithful and extensive summary of the news of the day.

Thursday the 26 of November is set apart by the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut as a day of Public Thanksgiving

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

The following is an account of the moneys received by Jere. Mitchell, Treasurer of the Oxford County Bible Society, from September 19, 1828, to September 16, 1829:

Balance in hand Sept. 19, 1828,	52 90
Robert Page, do	1
John S. Barrows do	1
Reuel Barrows do	1
Joseph Colby do	1
Elizabeth Colby do	1
Eliza Walker do	1
Carlton Hurd do	1
William Warren do	2
Robert Bradley do	1
Henry C. Buswell do	1
Mary Chase do	1
Charles Frost do	1
Jedediah Burbank do	1
Thomas T. Stone do	1
Stephen Chase do	2
Samuel Souther do	2
William Johnston do	1
Samuel Warren do	1
Mary Warren do	1
Henry A. Merrill do	1
Valentine Little do	1
Seth Morse do	1
Simon Parlin do	1
John Whitmarsh do	1
Daniel Gould do	1
William C. Whitney 9 years,	9
Aaron Wilkins do	1
Nathan Conant do	1
Sally Conant do	1
Levi Whitman do	1
Levi Ludden do	1
Phoebe Ludden do	1
Ozen Gurney do	1
Mrs. Gurney do	1
La Fayette Perkins do	1
Stephen Holt 2 years,	2
Ephraim Houghton do	1
Abbot Jones do	1
Joseph Palmer do	1
Robbins Brown do	1
Aaron Cummings do	1
Eliphas Chapman do	1
Dolly Keyes do	1
Maria C. Virgin do	1
Joshua Eaton do	1
Samuel F. Brown 2 years,	2
Henry White do	2
Abraham Burbank do	1
Daniel Storer do	1
John Storer do	1
Sally Conant do	1
Loans without Interest,	45
John S. Barrows, donation,	4
Reuel Barrows do	1
Robert Page do	5
Friends in Fryeburg pr Mr. Merrill,	1 64
Aaron Wilkins do	5
Jacob Bradbury do	1
Increase Robinson do	1
Elizabeth Robinson do	50
Sally Rust do	1
Mersey A. Whitman do	1 08
William Hobbs do	3
Thomas T. Stone do	6
Samuel Poor do	1
Louis Butterfield do	1
The avails of a female ornament sold, a donation	2 75
Revolutionary pensioner, per Mr. Sewall,	3
Calista Conant do	45
Joseph Dunham do	30
Moses Fletcher do	50
Auxiliary Bible Societies and individuals for scriptures,	550 33
	\$750 45
Oct. 22, 1828, pd H. A. Rowland, agent American Bible Society, Paid freight on Bibles from New-York to Norway, Dec. 1, 1828, Jan. 2d and 12, 1829, paid loans, Paid cashier Canal Bank for draft on New-York,	168 90
March 11, 1829, paid John Nitchie, Gen. Agent A. B. Society,	10 72
April 9, 1829, paid John Nitchie, Gen. Agent A. B. Society,	45
May 4, 1829, paid freight on Bibles from New-York to Norway,	1 10
April 5 dollar bill returned, Gilead B. S. 5	5 53
Sept. 7, 1829, paid John Nitchie, Gen. Agent A. B. Society,	5
Paid Postage and for Stationary, Loss on pistareens,	150
	2 83
	2 12
	\$716 00
Balance in the Treasury,	\$34 45
Cr. American Bible Society in account with Oxford County Bible Society,	Dr.
By invoice of scriptures received	
March 14, 1829,	495 02
May, 14, 1829,	315 36
	810 38
To cash as per receipts,	643 90
Balance due A. B. Society, Errors Excepted,	166 48
JERE. MITCHELL, Treasurer, O. C. B. Society.	
No of Bibles received at the depository the past year,	830
No. of Bibles issued the past year,	771
Bibles in the depository,	50
No. of Testaments received at the depository the past year,	1090

No. of Testaments issued the past year, 1048

Testaments in the depository, 42
JERE. MITCHELL, Depository.
OCTOBER 21, 1829.
Examined the above account and find it rightly cast and well vouched, and that the balance in the Treasury on the 17th September last was thirty-four dollars and forty-five cents.
JOHN HAYNES, } Auditors.
LEVI WHITMAN, }

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

GENTLEMEN—I have just read a communication in your last Observer, over the signature of Sophrosune, and altho' I heartily coincide with the views therein expressed, I hasten to communicate a word or two in disapprobation of the course the writer takes. My objection is that the tendency of such measures as Sophrosune advises, is to abate the enterprise so happily progressing towards the suppression of intemperance, while it shall effect little or nothing in accomplishing the laudable object he has in view. It would divert the public mind from a most enormous evil, to which it is and has long been concentrating, and diffuse it over a variety of others of a minor character; and thus, by dividing and subdividing our moral influences, we shall produce no effects but such as will be but transitory and unsubstantial.

Temperance is a virtue that diffuses its influence in a thousand ways and the breaches of its laws are found in a thousand different cases; but when you have collected the whole mass of errors and vices, of follies and misfortunes, of injuries and crimes, of pains and miseries which flow from these sources, and compare them with those that follow in the dark train of the inebriate, they dwindle into insignificance.

Let then Sophrosune beware how he disturbs the current that is setting so strong over the land, washing away much of its pollution. Let him rather join in the noble enterprise in its present specific form and contribute his utmost assistance till we have driven the monster, if not from the world, at least into his appropriate den of darkness, there to rot out his miserable existence and no longer disturb the happiness of such as would be ranked among the respectable and would enjoy the comfort of conscious rectitude. Then we will join with Sophrosune in his philanthropic designs.—Having driven Rum, and all its kindred, from the dwellings of men and purified their appetites from all desire for its polluted touch, we will take up Tobacco which is now fumigating such a large proportion of the human race, at such a vast expense and without any one useful purpose. We will have it ordained that no one shall presume to take into his mouth more than three yards of pigtail at one time, with the strictest prohibition against his disgorging the same to the discomfort of all decent people. As for smokers, none shall be permitted to contaminate the air with their noisome perfume within a respectful distance of civilized inhabitants, and every jobunker dandy found puffing away at the end of a cigar, shall be forthwith hung up for a reasonable time in a smoke house. A reservation however must be made in behalf of our good old grandfathers and grand-mothers, to whom the pipe has become as indispensable as their daily food, in their view. They therefore need not fear of being disturbed, so long as they keep within the limits of the chimney corner where their columns of smoke can pass off into the regions of upper air without contaminating that which we breathe.

We will have also the immoralities of fashion brought under due subjection and our ladies and gentlemen of the ton shall also be taught the doctrine of temperance, as specially concerns themselves. We will have an Anti-Leghorn society, which shall ordain that no lady, or, if you please, no woman, whether she be kitchen maid or parlour mistress, shall wear on her head more than three acres of straw bonnet at one and the same time, on the pain and penalty of being blown away in a hurricane.

There shall be also the anti-corset society, which shall prohibit any female from screwing herself into the shape of a pismire with a view of improving the form which divine providence has tho't fit to give her. It is astonishing that the ladies, the young ladies especially, have adopted this impolite fashion. It is quite a damper to the advances of the gentlemen. I am a bachelor myself, and somewhat advanced, so that I can remember the security of our honest familiarities with the ladies in times gone by; but now I should as soon think of breaking my grandmother's pipe-stem as to touch the waist of one of these beauties of creation.

Our own sex shall not fail to share in this important revolution. We will have it prescribed that no one shall oppress his pericranium with a hat higher than the walls of the houses in the city of Edinburg—that is to say—thirteen stories and upwards, on pain of having a bag or two of cotton wool and a few feather beds stowed away in the upper department. The petticoats which we have worn for some time are now fast returning to their legitimate proprietors, so that no special provision will be necessary in this particular.

It is impossible to particularize all the improvements in the morals and manners

and in customs that we may reasonably anticipate in the progress now making to ameliorate the condition of men.—But all things cannot be done at once. All vices cannot be overturned at one onset. We must attack the more important ones singly and unite our forces to destroy them. The monster, known particularly by the name *Intemperance*, is a giant in power and has millions enlisted in his defence. We cannot conquer him in his fortress, but by besieging him there and cutting off all his resources. While, then, we are completing our circumvallation, let no one raise alarm of any minor enemy in the rear.

FORWARD MARCH.

DARING THEIF.—One of the most daring thefts was committed in this town last week that we ever heard of. Early in the evening a person drove up in front of a store with a horse and wagon, hitched his horse to a post and went into the store, where he remained about half an hour, when he returned to his wagon for the purpose of going home. Judge of the man's surprise when he found his horse unharnessed, taken out and no where to be seen—all which operation had been performed during the short time he was in the store. It was so evident that the horse did not unharness himself that pursuit was immediately made for the thief. Suspicion fastened upon a man by the name of Howes, from Solon whose character is "no better than it should be," who had been about the store a short time before the horse was missed, and the horse was found near his house in the high way, and in his house was found a key of the store from whence he took the horse. Howes was escorted back to town the next day, and after an examination before a magistrate (failing to obtain bail) was committed to the custody of the jail-keeper to take his trial at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden in this town next week.

Norridgewock Journal.

A STRANGE VISITOR IN THIS CITY. A few days since, a very handsome, richly speckled owl flew into the office of the Massachusetts Journal, and perched himself upon the press, with a gravity worthy of the Athenian bird. After winking there in solemn happiness for a short time, he flew over to the editorial box, in one corner of the room; but as if quickly convinced what an owl he was, to get into such a box, he departed and promenaded the whole length of the hall several times, as one of the printers expressed it, "quite pompous." When tied with a string, he indignantly broke his fetter, determined to show his sense of independent spirit befitting such an establishment as a public press; but though the windows were open, he made no attempt to escape. About 8 o'clock the next morning, the clerk carried him into one of the Insurance Offices; he quickly disappeared through a partially opened window, and has not been heard of since. What omen to draw from the visit of *Minerva's* bird, we are not soothsayers enough to decide.—*Journal*.

YORK SENATORS.—It appears probable after all, that Mr. USHER, of the Republican ticket, is elected. By the statement in our last, one vote only was required to give him a majority, provided that the votes thrown without the addition of *Jr.* to his name were not rejected. It is thought that the designation *Hon.* on all these votes but two, will serve to distinguish this gentleman from his seignior of the same name.—And a blunder having some where occurred in our list, by which not votes enough wanting three were given to him, the correction will stand thus:

Whole number of votes	21165,
Necessary for choice	3528,
Hon. Abijah Usher has	3528,

Maine Palladium.

"DURANCE VILE."—On Tuesday morning, the 20th inst. two young gentlemen of this place proceeded down the river in a boat for the purpose of visiting some of the neighboring islands on a hunting excursion; arriving at Stratton's island, a hole was beat into the bottom of the boat, which rendered it impossible for them to return in her.—After making several attempts to regain the shore, at the peril of their lives, they found that there was no other alternative but to wait till some vessel or boat should pass in that direction, by which they might be relieved from their unpleasant situation. Thus they were kept in this uncomfortable suspense from Tuesday morning till Thursday night without food or shelter, when they were taken off by a man from the neighboring town of Scarborough.—*lb.*

In New Limerick, the last town heard from which completes the returns from Washington County, there was a unanimous vote for Mr. Hill, the Republican candidate, so that there is no choice of Senators in that county. The election of Mr. Usher, secures a majority of the Senators elect to the Republican party—there being nine Republicans and Jacksonites chosen.—*lb.*

POIGNANT SORROW.—A Dutchman, not one hundred miles from Middlebury, having suddenly lost an infant son, of

whom he was very fond, thus vented his inconsolable grief over the corpse of his child:—"I don't see wot dit make him tie—he was so fatter as putter—I wouldn't haf him tie for ten shillings!"

HAIR PULLING.—Harriett Jenkins was on Thursday afternoon brought before the presiding Police Justice on complaint of Elizabeth Smith, for an alleged assault committed on the person of the latter, in the third row of the Tremont Theatre. Verdict *guilty*—Fine, 1 dollar and costs.

A BEAR MISS-TAKE.—A worthy old farmer in the north part of Vermont, who had unaccountably lost a number of his sheep, having discovered strong indications that the perpetrator could be no other than a bear, set a number of traps, and retired for the night. On visiting them the next morning, he found to his utter amazement that he had caught 1 dog, 1 calf, 2 sheep, and his daughter Sally! This last was a sad one. But the old man with a truly philosophical feeling said, "he was darn'd sorry Sally got catch'd, for she warn't able to milk nor rake hay for a long time."

Information is wanted by Joseph Stanley, of Porter, Oxford, Maine, of his son Saml. Stanley, who enlisted in the army in 1813, for 18 months, and returned in 1814 after his discharge as far as Albany since which time he has not been heard from.

DIED.

In this town on the 21st ult. of consumption Mrs. Alice E. wife of Mr. John S. Shed, aged 27 years.

In Greenwich Village, Mass. on the 12th ult. Mr. Aaron Johnson, aged 66.

New Bargains.
C. J. STONE,
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,
PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from \$3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 25; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2 1/2 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1/2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1 to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2 3/4; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirts and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentlemen's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York Tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Book, Jacket, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

PRIME STOCK OF Dry GOODS.
G. C. LYFORD,

AT the Store one door west of the Bank of Portland, Middle-st. would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, which with the stock before on hand, comprises the largest and best assortment he has ever had for sale. Among the new Goods are—

50 pieces **BROADCLOTHES** of all the fashionable colors for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; 20 pieces **CASSIMERES**; Dark and light Blue and Crimson **Pelisse Cloths**; Vestings all kinds; real Goat's hair, imitation or common **CASIMERS**; real Rob Roy, imitation Rob Roy, Tartan and Cambric Plaids; plain and figured Flannels; plain and figured Rattinets; plain, figured and twill'd Bombazetts; black and colored Merino Circassians; super slate Pongees; **CALICOES**, an endless variety; fine assortment of **Sticks**; Muslin all kinds; Handkerchiefs of every description; Gloves, all prices; Silk, cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Double ground Bobbinett Laces for Veils; 100 double ground Black Lace Veils from 1.75 to 8.00; 200 Swiss Muslin Collars, Capes and Pellerines; Merino, Raw Silk, Cashmere, Thibet, Valencia, Brocade and Cassimere hawls; super 5 1/4 black Merino Bombazines; rich Linens all prices; 3 1/4 and 4 1/4 Copper-plate Furnitures; great variety of Bonnet, Cap and belt Ribbons; habit cords, Buttons, Frogs, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
A complete assortment of Domestic Cotton goods, Yarns, Sattinets, &c. &c.
Likewise—2 cases Leghorn Hats, of a very superior quality, purchased at auction, and are selling very fast at a very low price. Also—a good assortment of Fancy and Travelling baskets, at lowest prices.
Portland, Oct. 20th, 1829. is6w18

OIL CLOTHS.
ONE Case containing 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, this day received and for sale low by

T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THIS work has now arrived at the TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME, and receives a wide and increasing patronage throughout the United States. In its leading objects and character it has a double purpose; first, that of containing criticisms on works of taste, literature, and what may be called the more elegant branches of learning; and, secondly, that of being a depository of discussions on topics of general politics, legislation, science, our internal relations, social institutions, and, in short, whatever comes down to the immediate interests of the community. It is a special design, as far as possible, to give the work a strictly national and American character.

Several of the constant contributors are men of letters, who have travelled and studied in foreign parts, and become familiar with the languages and literature of the old countries; others are devoted to literary and scientific pursuits as a profession; while others are conspicuous among the legislators of the country, at the bar, or in our highest courts of justice. Owing to the steady support of a large number of gentlemen thus qualified, who reside in different parts of the Union, the work has met with a degree of favor and success, both in the United States and abroad, which no similar publication in this country has enjoyed; nor has its prosperity at any former period been so rapidly increasing as at present.

The *North American Review* is published in Boston, quarterly, making two volumes a year, of about 560 pages each.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND GENERAL REVIEW.

THIS work is intended to embrace free and independent discussions of topics of general interest; and whatever opinions on any subject are esteemed right and useful, will be expressed openly.

Some important characteristics by which it is hoped this work will be distinguished are the following. Religion, the most important subject to which the study and contemplation of man can be directed, will be an object of particular attention. Topics connected with it will be freely discussed in this work. Heresies in the science of theology will be reviewed as readily as those in the other sciences. It is proposed, at the same time, that all subjects which have a bearing on religion or morality, should be discussed with the spirit of an enlightened Christian. It has been thought that by exhibiting the relations of true religion with literature and science, its character would be more clearly and effectively shown; and that it is thus only, that those principles can be established, which ought to guide our taste and direct our studies.

The number of contributors to the *EXAMINER*, comprehends gentlemen, whose studies lie in different branches of learning, but who are all interested in the promotion of the religious and moral as well as intellectual improvement of men, believing that all these are intimately connected and dependent upon each other.

The price of subscription is FOUR DOLLARS per annum, payable on the delivery of the second number.

The *Examiner* is published once in two months.

Both of the above works are printed on good paper and type, and delivered to subscribers without any expense of conveyance. ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway village Oct. 2, 1829. 3w19

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—NORWAY.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietor and owner of the following lot of Land, in the town of Norway, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that it is taxed for the year 1829, for State, County & Town Taxes, for School-house tax in district No. 9, for 1827, and Delinquency of highway tax for the years 1827 and 1828, in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, as follows, viz:

Land and buildings formerly occupied Win. Rich.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Delinquency of Highway tax for 1827 and 1828.	Delinquency of School-house tax in district No. 9 for 1827.	Delinquency of Highway tax for 1827 and 1828.
		d. c. c.	d. c. c.	d. c. c.	d. c. c.
	35	93	1,11	3,04	3,60

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday, the second day of March next, so much of said Land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of the subscriber, in said town of Norway, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge the same.

JAMES CROCKETT,
Collector of Norway.
Norway, Oct. 23, 1829. 3w 19

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.
35 Packages just received and for sale cheaper than ever by

T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Oct. 23.

DYEING, CLEANSING & PRINTING.
By the Lynn Printing Company.
T. O. BRADLEY,
Agent to the Company.
Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street. Sept. 29 Portland.

TEN CASES PRINTS.
CHEAPER than ever, by 25 per cent, this day received and for sale by

T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Oct. 23.

The following STANDARD MEDICINE has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

DR. RELF'S JROMITILLS PILLS. FOR FEMALES.

THIS Medicine has for a long time been an established favorite with the class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as the valetudinarians are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the spirits, Dejection and disinclination to Exercise and Society. Married Ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vaporish disorders. In all cases of this description, the pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price \$1.50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA.

OR INDIGESTION,

Of long standing, and the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time Dr. Relf's vegetable Specific and Anti-Bilious Pills, both of which are to be taken together, according to valuable, plain and practical directions accompanying the Specific. Price 50 cents each.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 17, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

*A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Nov. 2. 19 4w

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

(AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.)

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapp. Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unquenchable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,
MASON KNAPP.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1823.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

*Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

*Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

*The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ring, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS,

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, April 24. comly 43

AT COST.

50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY. LEY. Portland, June 23.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A CONSTANT supply of good Boots and Shoes at private sale, will be kept at

D. THURSTON'S Auction Office, Middle-st. Portland, and sold for about three quarters the common price. The assortment is furnished and will be often replenished by an extensive dealer in the articles. The stock is good and made by an experienced workman.—Country Merchants and individuals are respectfully invited to call and examine. The quality and prices cannot fail to be satisfactory. Portland, Oct. 16, 1829.

LOOKING GLASSES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern. Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

NEW FALL GOODS

ROGERS & CUTLER,

No. 6, Mitchell's buildings, Middle-street, Portland.

HAVE recently received a prime assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are—

60 pieces BROAD CLOTHS of a great variety of colors and prices:

25 pieces of CASSIMERES, blue, black, mix'd, &c.

2 Bales of FANNELS, of all colors & prices: 8 1/4, 9 1/4, 10 1/4 and 11 1/4 BLANKETS:

250 pieces CALICOES, from 12 1-2 cts to 2s.

17 White Cambrics; Cambric Muslin; Irish Linens and Lawns; Plain and figured Muslins; Swiss Muslins, cheap; Valencia, Cashmere and Brocade Shawls; Fancy Silk Hdkfs; Flag and Bandanna Silk Hdkfs, a variety of Cotton do; STOUT PLAIDS and CAMBRICES, very cheap; Pelisse Flannels and Rattinets; Circassian, &c. Buttons; Threads; Tape; Silk; Twist; Buckram; padding and a great variety of trimmings and small articles.

Also a grand assortment of

PELISSE AND HABIT CLOTHS for Ladies wear, of a variety of colors at lower prices than before sold.

20 bales American Goods, such as Sheetings and Shirts; Ginghams; Checks; Cotton Batting; Pelisse Wadding; fine Dover and Waltham Cottons Unbleached; Warp Yarns and Sattinets.

All the above are selling cheap for Cash, or will be exchanged at fair rates for Cotton and Wool, and all Wool Flannels. White and colored Wollen Yarn, &c. &c. Our country customers are requested to call. Portland, Oct. 14, 1829. 6w

1 44 18 4 40 12 13 3 58

WERE the drawn ballots in the 3d Class, new series of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery. Another Class draws on the 7th instant—Scheme the same as the 2nd, in which BARTON sold one prize of one hundred dollars, and several smaller ones. Remember that "nothing venture nothing have" is a very true proverb, especially in Lottery Tickets; therefore call or send to BARTONS, Norway, Nov. 3.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OF late the prices of all the metals used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the first of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured, that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad can have Offices complete with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALSON.

PRICES.—At six months' credit, for approved paper, or a discount of five per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	\$1 40	English	0 26
Nonpareil	0 90	Great Primer	0 34
Minion	0 70	Double Pica	0 32
Brevier	0 56	do. Great Primer	0 32
Burgoeis	0 46	Large Letter,	
Long Primer	0 40	plain	0 30
Small Pica	0 38	Scabboards and	
Pica	0 36	Quotations 0 30	

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment, at 9 cents per lb.

Philadelphia, July 15. 68

COTTON GOODS—CHEAP!

T. O. BRADLEY has just rec'd 10 bales BROWN SHEETINGS—10 do. SHIRTINGS—bleached do. do.—all very cheap, from 6 to 25 cents per yard.

Also—2 bales TICKINGS, uncommonly cheap. [Portland, Sept. 18.

ELEGANT MERINO SHAWLS.

ONE hundred elegant Merino Shawls, long and square, at various prices 1.00 to \$35 each. Just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, Oct. 23

POETRY.

[From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1830.]

THE COTTAGE.

Scene of contentment! the human heart,
A stranger here to worldly strife,
Free from the turmoil, pain and smart,
The thorus of loftier paths of life.

Finds in my precincts such repose
As the great world has never given,
The bliss from virtuous thoughts that flows,
Which hold their high commune with heaven

Not here ambitions fiery wing
Fans the fierce embers of the soul,
Not here does conscience point her sting,
Nor passion rage without control:

For nature in her majestic
Here holds her undisputed reign,
From art and her deceiving free,
And folly's unreflecting train.

How happy are they whose quiet lot
In scenes so undisturbed is cast,
Content within this peaceful cot
To breathe life's first breath and its last;

Nor e'er for gayer scenes to sigh,
For luxuries ill understood
Which cheat the sense and lure the eye
From virtue and from solitude.

Fair cottager! whose tranquil brow
The meditative gaze doth fix,
May innocence and peace, as now,
For ever crown thy days and nights!

Thou, bright in childhood's opening bloom,
Rich in a heart that knows no joy,
Nor e'er thy hopes o'ercrest with gloom,
Nor pleasure mar'd with grief's alloy.

Should evils against thee be plan'd,
Should dangers throng on every side,
O! still may the maternal hand
Serve as thy safeguard and thy guide!

And when to womanhood thou'rt grown,
And thy fond lover bends the knee,
Think of thy dog, the faithful one,
And hope a like fidelity!

[From the Rutland Herald.]

THE HARP.

No—never can I strike again
The lightsome cords of joy and gladness;
They're snapt—and those which now remain
Give forth no tones but those of sadness.

But though by stern misfortune crush'd,
Dear harp, I never shall resign thee;
Nor e'er till this heart's voice is hush'd,
To dark forgetfulness consign thee.

For thou wert mine in other years,
When mirth and frolic floated round us;
E'en then, thou oft didst steal sweet tears
From lovely eyes that beav'd around us.

Old age and youth have passed to hear
Thy music o'er their senses stealing;
As love, and grief, and hope, and fear,
Have fill'd the soul with various feeling.

But thou dost still my griefs beguile,
As oft at silent midnight hour,
I touch'd thy cords—my soul did smile
Beneath thy sweetly soothing power.

Perhaps this wrenth may be the last
That poetry shall entwine around us;
For stormy clouds are gathering fast,
And dreary waste, and gloom surround us;

But though by stern misfortune crush'd,
Dear harp, I never shall resign thee;
Nor e'er, till this heart's voice is hush'd,
To dark forgetfulness consign thee.

W. B.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT.

Julius Collanus was in the bloom of youth when he came to reside with the father of Mira in the city of P. An intimacy was soon formed between them, and Julius thought himself most happy after the business of the day was over, to be permitted to wait on the sprightly Mira from the various little parties in the neighborhood, and in one of these opportunities he unfolded to her without disguise or reservation the state of his heart. She listened with an irrepressible emotion of pleasure, for the beauty and energy of the youthful pleader could not fail to interest a young girl just entered into her teens, and the vows of love now so ardently breathed into her delighted ear, were new to her, yet she gently reproved him, but did not forbid him to hope: thus he continued to give her strong proofs of his affection, in these occasional interviews without the least suspicion on the part of her parents who viewing her only as the giddy school girl, were not alarmed at the attentions of Julius, for they considered them as a kind of civility which one member of the family would naturally pay to another. At last the eyes of Mira's mother were opened by observing an expansive breast pin, with various love devices and the initials of Julius and Mira—she questioned her daughter upon the state of her heart and found that preference for Julius was its predominant feeling: she cautioned her against the folly of encouraging this childish attachment, and commanded her to think more of her studies and less of Julius, and made her promise to return his present. This she did, and the tear of compassion flowed from her when she witnessed the agony of soul it produced on the warm hearted Julius: he told her he never should cease to love her, and would claim her as his own beloved Mira, the very day he should arrive at woman's estate, when he trusted their union would not be objected to, as he should then inherit a large fortune. Soon after this, the beloved father of his Mira became ill, and his business was conducted by Julius with a prudence & energy beyond his years, that completely gained the esteem and approbation of the good old gentleman, and had Mira continued to think of him with kindness their fate might have been fixed, but on her father's recovery, she accompanied her aunt, his sister, into a neighboring State, and there became acquainted with

a young man, who was as her shadow for the three weeks she remained in the country, and finally, following her home proposed a match to her parents; this proceeding being known in the family, gave a severe shock to Julius; he reproached Mira with coquetry, offended her, and an irreparable breach was the consequence—he returned in two years to his native State, obtained his fortune, and married a celebrated beauty, was ruled in every action by a termigant wife, went into a deep consumption and closed his brief career at 28 years of age.—[Delaware Register.

BE SHORT.—Some people have a round about way of getting at things, which is as wasteful of time as it is trying to the patience. I wish the printers would notice in their papers, and advise every body on all manner of subjects, to be short. I shall be so.

What can be more vexatious, when you are just going about your business, and perhaps in a hurry too, than for some idle fellow to take you by the button, to say "only a word," and detain you half an hour in durance vile listening to a story without beginning, middle, point, or end, in which every little particular is intermingled with interminable digression, silly comment, and tiresome insinuity. Take such a one by the ears, and tell him be short, under the penalty of losing them.

My neighbor, Lewis Longyarn, has cost me more than two cows are worth, within six months, by this very species of ill manners, and yet he thinks himself one of the cleverest chaps in the lane and laughs through all his stories, as if there was a spice of wit in them. He accosted me to-day, as I was going to dinner—and this is an important business with me, for I am an old man, and my working days are nearly over. "Good morning, uncle Oliver, I've a word to say to you." Well, he said, I am called to dinner in haste. "O yes, I'll be short," but egad, before the fellow had explained how the pig had got into the cellar and overturned his milk pans the pudding was as cold as a stone, and worthy dame Dorothy almost uttered a complaint.

Short speeches, short stories, short courtships—a wise man will always be short in these doings. I never knew a short sermon that was not liked for it—a short story that had not more pith in it—a short courtship that was not more fortunate than a long one. I showed a lad who had been running after his sweetheart two years, old cousin Jeremiah's long purse, which measured half a yard, and had but a single sixpence at the bottom—he borrowed it to take down to Charlotte, and they both took the hint from it, and got married at once.

But the fashion of the times is contagious—tell all the story-tellers, & speech-makers, tell all manner of people how pleasant a thing it is to be short.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

FALL GOODS, NEW & CHEAP!!

H. G. CARTER

IS now selling, just rec'd, per Wave, a complete assortment of

FALL GOODS,

comprising every variety usually kept in his line—such as

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

of all colors and prices; 100 ps. CALICOES, from 6d to 2s per yard; 2000 yds. Factory SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, bleached and unbleached, to be sold at Factory prices; TICKINGS from 6d to 30 cts. stout; SATINETTS; FLANNELS; CAMBLETS real and imitation; Rob Roy and Tartan PLAIDS from 1s. 6d to 2s. 6d.; Bombazines; Fig'd Flannels and Rattinets; Circassians, GINGHAMS; Blk. Levantine SILKS from 3s. 6d. to 6s.; Sarsnetts all colors; Blk. Sarsnets; 1 Case undressed Linens, warranted all linen; Cases Silk and Cotton Undershirts, cheap; Lamb's Wool and Doe Skin Shirts and Drawers; Blk., Slate and Dark Worsted and Silk Hosiery, rib'd and plain; Gent and Ladies' H. Skin. Beaver and French Buck Gloves; Kid Mitts; Bombazines and Merinos, a new article for Dresses; Fancy Silk and Barrage Neckkerchief; Linen Drawings and Table Cloths; English and Russia Diapers; Batting and Wadding; Factory Warp; Blk. Crapes, low; Casimere Shirts; Raw Silk and Merino do.; Flag Silk and Bandanna Hdkfs.

Also—constantly on hand, Blk. Bobbinet, Laces, double ground 5 and 6 1/4 wide; 4 and 5 1/4 white Bobbinet do.; blk. double back'd Lace Veils, very rich; blk. and white Pearlings; Quillings; Footings, suitable width for Ladies' Flannels; Edgings and Insertings; common Lace Veils for 1 Dollar; green and blk. Gauze do.—together with sundry other articles *unmentionable* will be sold at bargains to Cash purchasers, at No. 3, Merchant's Row, Middle-street.

ALSO—WANTED,

In exchange for Goods, 1 or 200 Skeins Blue, Black, Mix'd, Red and White Woolen YARN; 2000 yds. all wool FLANNEL; 1 or 2000 yds. white and cold wool Stockings and Socks, first rate; 100 Skeins Worsted Yarn, good, immediately.

10 ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY.

BROWN COTE PALY. 1 CASE, 500 yds. just received from New York, and for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.

AT COST. 50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRANKLIN LETTER FOUNDRY. The reduced cost of the materials used in the composition of Printing Types, and the improvements and increased facility of casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the following list of prices. The style of their large and small letter is modern, and of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composition. For accuracy and finish, the type cast at their foundry is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a complete assortment of book and job letters, so that they are prepared to execute orders for entire offices of Job, Newspaper, or Book printing, on a short notice. They are thankful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy to receive the orders of printers, which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will be supplied not only with types, but presses, chases, composing sticks, and every thing necessary for a printing establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy.

Their new specimen book will be published soon, and ready to be sent to printers, in which will be exhibited a greater variety than has been shown by any foundry in the U. States.

Printers are requested to publish this advertisement a few times in their papers, to receive payment \$2, in types, or in payment of their accounts.

A. W. KINSLEY, & Co.

Albany, Aug. 18, 1829. PRICES.—At 6 months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Meridian, & all plain, 100	Small Pica, 30
lagers, 30	Long Primer, 40
Do. G. Primer, 0 33	Bourgeois, 46
Double English, 0 32	Brevier, 56
Do. S. Pica, 0 34	Minion, 70
Great Primer, 0 34	Nonpareil, 90
English, 0 36	Leads and Quotations, 30
Pica, 0 36	

Other Kinds of type reduced in proportion. Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per pound.

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

Ps. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1.25 to 12.50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE:

- 3 1/2 pairs Patent Pistols,
- 2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
- 1 Elegant Sword,
- 4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses,

Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap. Portland, June 23.

JUST Published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the subscriber,

SERMONS ON WAR,

by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, lately Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Andover.—These Sermons contain no sectarian sentiments but are calculated to show that wars and fightings are contrary to the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity. The Book is handsomely printed on good paper and contains six Sermons, at the low price of twenty-five cents.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

July 13.

FEATHER DUSTERS.

ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters, for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions, for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, Sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Barton, Agent.

Norway, Feb. 9.

lyoce

SILFLOVER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap. T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, &c.

TEN Bales, just received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

TRAVELING BASKETS.

1000 Fancy and Traveling Baskets, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

35 Packages this day received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY.

June 26.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL GOODS.

THIS day received 52 Packages new and fashionable English, French, India and American Goods, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered by T. O. BRADLEY.

No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland. Sept. 15.

JOHN DAY

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL SUPPLY OF CROCKERY,—China and Hard Ware Goods, comprising an assortment of Shovels—Nails—polished Brass Kettles, a new article—Brass Fire Sets—Knives and Forks—Tea Trays—Hollow Ware—Brass and Japanned Candlesticks—warranted Brushes—Shovels and Tongs—Hemming and Sons Needles, warranted good—Carpenter's Tools—House and Cabinet Trimmings—SILVER SPOONS—an extensive supply of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for country trade. Wrought Canton COMBS, an elegant article, cheap—Elegant B. Print Dining Sets—rich cut and moulded and common Glass Tumblers—Wines—Decanters—Plates, &c. Assorted Crates—C. C. edged, and Blue Print Ware of every description, at wholesale and retail at the Furnishing Store for house-keepers. No. 11, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, 35

Portland, Sept. 16, 1829.

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk. Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk. silk Hdk'fs. blk. Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. &c. all very cheap by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

Money!

"STRIKE while the iron is hot" is a good proverb, and is well worth the attention of all such as want cash these "hard times." Never was there a better time for a person to make a fortune in Lotteries than the present. A scheme is to be drawn on the 28th inst., and another on the 7th November, in which are the following CAPITAL PRIZES:

1 OF \$10,000	IS \$10,000
1 3000	3000
1 2000	2000
1 1500	1500
1 1201	1201
10 1000	10,000

with a great many of 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, 150, 100 and 50 dollars, with smaller prizes, almost any of which would make a man drive away "a dull care" and feel better. BARTON has sold some handsome prizes, to wit, two of 3000, one of 1000, several of 200 and 100 dollars each, with a vast number of smaller ones, and he hopes to sell more to such as purchase tickets of him. Recollect that this is an extraordinary chance for a fortune, as the scheme contains but little more than one half blank. Cash or prize tickets taken in payment, and letters ordering tickets, containing cash or prize tickets, post paid, attended to the same as on personal application. Many persons who have enclosed one solitary dollar to Barton for tickets, have received more than one hundred dollars in return. Remember to call in season at Norway Village, Oct. 16.

MORE GOOD BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has just received his Fall supply of GOODS, which he is offering at the lowest prices—being an inducement for every one who wants "Bargains" to call.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloths,

all prices, warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Blue & Brown CAMBLETS 2s., wide; do. 2s. 6d., & 3s.; PLAID 25 cts. 31 cts.; Green & Red Flannels 25 cts.; Pongees 50 cts.; Raw Silk Shawls 9s., 10s. 6d., & 12s.; Blk. Lace Veils 1 to \$5; Blk. Canton Crapes, best quality \$3.50; Fancy Hdkfs. 25 to 75 cts.; Calicoes 12 1/2 to 1s. excellent quality and colors; Brown Sheetings 6 1/4 and 7 cts.; Sheetings 8 and 9 cts.; Belt Ribbons 6d and 1s.; Cap Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Buttons, Silk and Twist; Umbrellas; Tickings 12 1/2 and 1s.; best do. 20 and 25, with an extensive variety of other articles to numerous to particularize.

Purchasers from the country may depend upon getting such goods as they will be satisfied with, and probably upon little better terms than can often be found.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.

WANTED—Blue, Mixt, Black and Red YARN of good quality, if brought soon.

Portland, Oct. 3, 1829. 3m15

NEW FALL GOODS,

FOR CASH.

THOMAS O. BRADLEY, Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, has just received 52 Packages seasonable Goods—such as BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILKS, Merino Shawls and Dry Goods of every description—Cheap for Cash only. Those indebted to the subscriber of more than three months standing must pay by the first of November, as all remaining unpaid at that time will be left with the Attorney for collection.

Sept. 29, 1829.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE following new and valuable School Books are kept constantly for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by the dozen or single copy, viz.

The AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK, designed for the highest classes in public and private schools. By John Pierpont.

The NATIONAL READER, calculated to take the place of the ENGLISH or MURRAY'S READER, in schools. This work is held in very high estimation in all schools in which it has been introduced. It was used in several schools in this county the last year.

"At a meeting of the School Committee of the city of Boston, holden at the Mayor and Aldermen's Room, July 2d, 1829.—Voted that 'Pierpont's National Reader' be introduced into the public grammar schools of this city, in lieu of 'Murray's English Reader,' after the visitation of the Schools in August. Attest: T. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary of the School Committee."

The INTRODUCTION to the NATIONAL READER. This Book is meant to take the stand occupied by the American Preceptor, Art of Reading, Columbian Reader, Understanding Reader, &c. Both of the above books are compiled by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, who has long been one of the superintending school committee in Boston.

BOSTON READING LESSONS, for primary schools, a work well calculated as a reading book for young children.

The NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK decidedly preferable to any now in use.

Also, The INTRODUCTION to the NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK well calculated for small scholars.

GOODRICH'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS. This Geography and Atlas is to say the least, equal to any others, in paper or print, while they are so arranged as to cost but two thirds as much as others as extensive as this. The proper names of Places, Rivers, Mountains, Seas, &c. are pronounced, which is of great value to the young Scholar.

The atlas, also, contains a large map in outline, to be filled up by the scholar thereby giving him a more practical knowledge of the construction of maps, than could be otherwise obtained.

WALSH'S ARITHMETIC. A new and improved edition. This work is already too well known to require a particular description, suffice it to say, that this edition is superior to any of the preceding.

GOODRICH'S HISTORY of the UNITED STATES, on an entirely new plan, adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed to aid the memory, by a systematic arrangement and interesting associations, illustrated with numerous engravings.

ELEMENTS of ARITHMETIC, by questions and answers, a small work admirably well calculated for beginners in that study.

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS, new edition.

ADAMS' GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, ditto.

Biblical Reader—Classical Reader—and Columbian Reader, with most School Books in use, which will be sold low. ASA BARTON, Agent.

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Norway Village, Oct. 27. 9w18

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Norway Village, Oct. 27. 3w 13

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Oct. 1, 1829.

George Bartholomew, Sally McKenne, Edward Weeman, Dr. Asa Danforth, John Bird, David Gorham, Rufus Bartlett.

WM. REED, P. M.

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

75 PIECES blk, blue, mix'd and col'd CLOTHS—10 doz. mix'd CASSIMERES—SATINETTS, &c. &c. very cheap, by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Sept. 18.

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Portland, June 30.

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